

THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Containing the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$13.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
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and "Overland China Mail"
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No. 16,548.

號五廿月五年六十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

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HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A.
Chapman, V.D.

LEAVE.
Gr. Holland is granted 12 months leave
of absence with effect from 25th instant.

Parades for to-morrow:—
5.30 p.m. Drill at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of Right Section
M.G. Co. Squad drill at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery drill at
Gun Club Hill. Sergeant Standley will
attend. H.K. Members fall in 5 p.m.
Star Ferry Wharf, H.K.

On duty to-night: H.K.V.R.
On duty to-morrow night 26th inst.
Scouts Company.
Next for duty: Centre Section M.
G. Co.
Orderly Officer 26th inst. to 1st June:
Lieut. Murphy.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

LEAVE EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.
Application for leave exceeding a
period of one month in duration must be
made in writing and must state:—

(a) The purpose for which leave is
required.

(b) Whether the consent of the
applicant's employer has been obtained.

EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY BOARD.
This Board will in future sit at 5.15
sharp.

Sections and Units will attend as
follows:
Friday, May 26th.—No. 9 Section.
Monday, May 29th.—Band and Orche-
stra.

Tuesday, May 30th.—No. 7 Section.
Wednesday, May 31st.—No. 10 Section.
Thursday, June 1st.—Ambulance Com-
pany.

Men will attend between the hours of
6.15 and 6.30 p.m.

ROUTE MARCH.
All ranks and units will parade at the
Queen's Statue, Chester Road, on Friday,
June 2nd, at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Helmets
will be worn.

F. C. JARVIS,
D.S.P. (Reserve).



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hours of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

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Electric Facial Massage with
Massage Cream, Perfume,
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Novels, Magazines,
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12, D'Aguiar Street

Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 581

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PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

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HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY

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BY K. A. MASSEY
NOW READY.

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WITH TEAK-WOOD ROLLERS \$3.50

Also
PLAN OF BUSINESS SECTION \$0.75

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SINCERE Co., Ltd., SUN Co., Ltd., WING ON Co., Ltd.

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1 do. do. (coal burner)
1 Cargo Steamer (coal burner)

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4 STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912. 581

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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement
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As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
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MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,

Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOODOCK. Telephone No. 212.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FRIDAY, 26th & SATURDAY, 27th MAY.

LAST TWO NIGHTS

HUMPHREY BISHOP
AND
LONDON STAR COY.

SATURDAY 27th. Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. The
Governor Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

MATINEES Saturday 7th and 8th EPISODES
AND
Sunday Nights EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. B. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

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Telegraph add: "Peaceful"
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Central Location

Electric Trains, Bus Stations,
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Best of Food and Service

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Consultation free.

DON'T Forget After the "Buck" Supper
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Open Till Midnight

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

THURSDAY, 25th MAY.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 6 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

FRIDAY, 26th MAY.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'

10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 6 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$4.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer (also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 2066. S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1881.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday's at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th MAY.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM', 688 Tons, and S.S. 'MANSHING', 468 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAS" and
"SALUT". These vessels have superior On-board accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

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We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong
for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,
Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies
Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

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The 'COCOA de Luxe'

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

Cadbury

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion for food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in every respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March 1912.

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PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
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A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEIRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Liquidators of Fard, Bernemann & Co., to sell by Public Auction.

FRIDAY,

the 26th May, 1916, at 11 a.m. on the Premises, 1st Floor, 16 Des Vaux Road Central.

VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE
therein contained.

Consisting of—
Writing Table and Desk, Show and Sample Cases, Filing Cabinets, Electric Fans, etc., etc.
Also
Seven Typewriters including three Remington No. 10 Visible Two Large Safes.

One Leather Cleaning Machine.
On view from Thursday the 25th inst.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 19, 1916. 193

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on
SATURDAY,
the 27th May, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
VALUABLE JAPANESE CURIOUS,
etc., etc.

comprising—
Large Silk-embroidered and Hand-painted Screens and Wall Panels, Bronze and Brass Carvings, Figures, Lanterns, Bows, etc., Satsuma Tea Sets, Rose Bows, Vases and Plates, Makudu, Inari and Kagi Ware, including Dinner and Tea Services, Vases and Bows, Tortoise-shell Toilet Sets and Ornaments, Ivory Carvings, Figures, Vases, etc., etc.

A quantity of VALUABLE GOLD DAMASUENE WARE, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view, Friday.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 20, 1916. 673

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on
TUESDAY,
the 30th May, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One "Caille" Portable Motor complete with Battery Box and Spark Plug. Guaranteed to be in good working order.

On view now.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 20, 1916. 674

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Chief Ordnance Officer, China Command, to sell by Public Auction.

on
THURSDAY,
the 1st June, 1916, at 11 a.m., at the Army Service Corps Chamber, The Steam Launch "JUBILEE."

Length ... 66 feet
Beam ... 12
Depth ... 12
Displacement ... 80 tons
Compound Engines Surface Condensing will carry 70 passengers.

The Vessel may be seen by arrangement with the undersigned on or after 28th May at the Army Service Corps Chamber.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, May 23, 1916. 681

If you happen to be late your meal will be served at 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. only at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on
TUESDAY,
the 30th May, 1916, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A NUMBER OF
INDIAN CARPETS AND RUGS
(NEW).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 20, 1916. 676

WANTED.

A Portuguese FOREMAN ENGINEER for an industry in Hongkong, must have thorough knowledge of managing Chinese workmen, good salary to a suitable man.
Apply by letter stating age and experience to "S"
C/O "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
Hongkong, May 23, 1916. 610

PEARL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodor order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hangkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 431.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

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and Foreign Markets they supply.

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and indicating the approximate sailing.

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in the principal provincial towns and

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The London Directory Co., Ltd.,

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte, or a Table d'Hôte, with Wine and Liquor, of the best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE ASSASSINATION OF CHEN CHI-MEI.

THE TRAGEDY AT SHANGHAI.

The "Shanghai Mercury" gives the following account of this tragedy briefly reported in a telegram last Saturday by our own correspondent:—

Not since the tragic assassination of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng in front of the Astor House Hotel in the second week of November last have local Chinese political circles been so disturbed as was the case last night when—with its usual rapidity—the news spread around town of the murder of the celebrated revolutionary leader, General Chen Chi-mei. In fact, the tragedy has caused the even tenor of the political life even more than the loss of Tseng Ju-cheng and that the murder of Chen Chi-mei will rank with that of Sun Chao-jen in Range Road in March, 1913. This is probably correct in so far as while Tseng Ju-cheng and Sun Chao-jen were in the class of leaders of men in their respective walks of life General Chen Chi-mei was a man of the people whose notoriety had not succeeded in gaining him a place among the rulers of the country. It was his lot to be invariably on the losing side except for a few short months when he held the post of Tuh of Shanghai only to find himself soon afterwards a refugee in Japan.

The tragedy of last night took place in the French Concession at close on six o'clock. It appears that shortly after five o'clock a number of well dressed Chinese paid a visit to a native owned garage in Hupai Road and there rented a large motor car for hire. Five or six of them entered the car and drove to the French Concession, directing the chauffeur to No. 11, Rue Chapeau. This house is of turreted construction with two rooms downstairs divided by folding doors and screens. There were already a number of Chinese in the house which is stated in the Hong Kong list as being tenanted by the South Manchurian Railway staff. The telephone installation is in the name of a Mr. Yung and it is believed that there were several Japanese in the premises. Quite a big proportion of the surrounding houses have recently been let to Japanese subjects and it is a coincidence that in the early part of this week one of these houses was vacated. Residents in the district have had their eyes on No. 11 for some time now owing to the strange things which have been going on within its closed doors. General Chen Chi-mei was a man whose life did not lead him to spend his time in one particular house and it is believed that No. 11, Rue Chapeau was one of those at which he was a regular frequenter. "Mr. Sun Yat-sen" is also said to have been a visitor to the premises, while the doors are said to have opened and closed daily on a very large number of Chinese, presumably members of some political society. The arrival in the motor car of the half dozen men at the house, therefore, occasioned no great surprise but the immediate developments caused a sensation. The motor party left their car and chauffeur on the roadway near the gate of the house which they approached and seemed to have no difficulty in passing. Whether they were known to the servants in the house or whether there had been a previous arrangement made between the parties is a matter now being investigated by the police authorities. General Chen Chi-mei and his colleagues were in the back room of the house downstairs and it is thought that the leader came out behind a screen into the front room to meet what he thought was an addition to a friendly party. He was shot dead on the spot, a bullet passing through his forehead. The chief work of the assassin being executed they then made off but did not get away without a good deal more shooting having been done. The murderers bolted for their motor but the shot had alarmed Chen Chi-mei's colleagues in the back room and they rushed out to his assistance. It would appear however that they had no firearms handy and on rushing out of the house to attempt to secure the assassins one more of their number was shot dead and three were wounded. Meanwhile the chauffeur of the motor car had fled from the scene and the assassins, unable to get the machine started, also took to their heels. At this time Capt. Tyler came along in his motor car and seeing the commotion stopped and on ascertaining the trouble helped one of the wounded men into his car and removed him to the hospital.

The shooting following the murder of Chen Chi-mei was indiscriminate and the other man killed received the fatal wound in the house while the other three were wounded as the street fracas was in swing. The gang then disappeared, leaving two revolvers behind them in their haste. The chauffeur returned to his employers and reported the matter. He was sent to the French Police who afterwards took possession of the motor car and interrogated the driver. The authorities were quickly on the scene and commenced investigations as the result of which two men have been arrested. One was taken prisoner on this side of the Yangtze in a Japanese Hotel in Seward Road. The other members of the gang are being hunted down. Identification of the corpse of General Chen Chi-mei was established after which the body was sent to another house where deceased kept his family. This house is also in French Town. In fact the deceased was "wanted" on this side of the creek and did not care to stay too long on International Settlement ground; the authorities of which are to be congratulated on the way in which they have handled this problem in the past few months. French Town is not undoubtedly the happy hunting ground of the rebels.

TYPEWRITER FOR THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The "China Press" describes a demonstration of a typewriter employing the Chinese language before a large audience at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at Shanghai. Mr. H. K. Chow, the young inventor, said that his achievement was due to an impression he received at one of the annual exhibitions in the Mechanics Building in Boston, Mass. A young girl sat in front of a keyboard, touched the keys, punched multitudes of little holes in a long reel of paper, and when finished placed the latter in a machine which produced fresh, clean types of lead, all lined up ready for the printing press. The idea then struck him of the present machine.

Mr. Chow explained the various parts of the model. For locating the characters a system of co-ordinates has been adopted; this is to carry the type on block. To locate a character one has to go so many units to the right and then so many units to the top.

The machine has an indicator upon which are written 4,000 characters each occupying predetermined positions. One is able to locate anything on the cylinder which is the main part of the machine while he is locating the counter-parts on the dot surface. This is the whole secret of the invention in so far as its mechanical development is concerned.

The next important part is the indicator which is printed with 4,000 characters. Its arrangement corresponds to what is in a Chinese dictionary. A character is found through its radicals.

The types are made of zinc and rest on the surface of the cylinder. They are exact reproductions of the characters on the indicator, but in reversed positions. The carriage which holds the paper upon which the hammer strikes moves transversely to the cylinder, thus giving the other co-ordinate motion.

A long rack turns the cylinder and at the same time moves the carriage. This is the most essential part of the whole machine.

Mr. Chow operated the machine 65 showing the audience how easy it is to do so. The machine proper weighs about 40 pounds. It measures about 2 by 2 by 1 1/2 feet. The inventor thinks that the weight can be reduced considerably.

Mr. Chow, the inventor, was a member of the first graduating class in aeronautical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Before his return to China he had for some time been in charge of the aerodynamical and mathematical division of the research department of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. These are unusual honours for a Chinese engineer.

The inventor is now mechanical expert in the Commercial Press at which concern he perfected his model. He is only twenty-five years old and a native of Wushih. Graduating from the Nanyang College he went to America as a Government scholar. At the Massachusetts Institute he obtained the B.Sc. degree in Shipbuilding, M.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering and B.Sc. in Aeronautical Engineering.

It is understood Mr. Chow also is working on a linotype machine for the Chinese language.

THE C.N.S. "KINLING" ON FIRE.

PASSENGERS AND CREW ALL SAFE.

The following report appears in the "N.C. Daily News" of Saturday last:—
The C.N.S. "Kinling" is on fire at Kiangyin, and from the meagre reports that had been received by the agents, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, yesterday, it is believed that the loss will be a serious one. The European crew and passengers are all safe.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the agents received a brief telegram from Capt. F. Newcomb which was filed at Kiangyin at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The tug is equipped with all the necessary gear to render whatever assistance may be possible at the time she reaches the distressed ship, which should be about daylight this morning. If the fire was so serious as to cause Capt. Newcomb to intimate that the ship would be gutted, the tug will probably only be of use in towing the hull to a safe anchorage. Capt. Somerville, Assistant Marine Superintendent for the owners, is on board the tug.

The "Kinling" was bound down river from Hankow and was due to reach Shanghai yesterday. She is one of the popular river steamers, and was built in Hongkong in 1904 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. She was laid up at Hankow during the recent shipping strike.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very easy to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

A RECORD CHEQUE.
MR. MORGAN'S PAYMENT FOR WAR SECURITIES.

At the beginning of April, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan drew a cheque for \$75,000,000 as payment for his recent purchase of securities in the Canadian War Loan. The securities are in 5 per cent notes, redeemable in five, ten and fifteen years. This constitutes the largest sum ever paid by cheque in the financial history of America.

The "previous" largest cheque any banking institution in this city has been called on to honor was for \$65,000,000 drawn by Kuhn, Loeb and Co. on the National City Bank on June 2, 1915, to the order of the State of New York for an issue of bonds sold in January, 1914, and the second was drawn to the order of the Pennsylvania Railroad on February 18, 1915, for another issue of bonds.

A cheque for \$43,338,131 was drawn on March 16 last by Lee Higginson and Co. as managers of the syndicate which underwrote the recent issue of Midvale Steel Company's bonds.

Prior to the drawing of the first of these cheques, the largest amount for which any draft had been made in the United States was \$40,000,000. That cheque was drawn by L. M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, in payment for holdings of French shareholders in the old Panama Canal Company. In the same year bankers drew a cheque for \$20,000,000 to the order of the Mexican Government in connection with a purchase of bonds.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight," a condition of weakness, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

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Prices: \$1.35 and \$2.95

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The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.



Everyone who is run-down, weak or ill, should take a course of the food. Besides restoring strength and muscle, it contains the elements wanted by nerve-shattered men and women: rebuilding flesh, strength, nerve and brain energy with a speed that is amazing, and aiding their restoration to perfect fitness.

"Sanaphos" (which is All-British and must not be confused with German owned preparations) is wholly digestible, after a few days of "Sanaphos."

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to—Fletcher & Co., The Queen's Dispensary, 1044 Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East—Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO A FRENCH NUN.

According to the "Metropole," the Belgian daily paper formerly published in Antwerp, but now appearing "provisionally" in London, a very interesting scene has just taken place in France, where a French nun was formally invested by General Rawlinson on behalf of the British Government with the insignia of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The nun was Sister Marie Legrand, the head of the Sisters of the Congregation of the Holy Family in Amiens, and the decoration was conferred in the presence of the French general and of the civil and religious authorities of Amiens. This city it will be remembered, was occupied for a brief space by the Germans during their advance towards Paris. In August, 1914, a hospital had been established in the possession of the convent of the Holy Family, and this had to be abandoned in the hasty flight. British troops, too, in their hurry from Amiens, left behind rifles and stores and even a flag.

Sister Marie, with typical French carelessness, did her best to preserve all that she could. The medical equipment and stores she had conveyed to the convent, where they were put away in attics and in a cellar, the front of which was bricked up at night by the nuns. The British rifles which were brought to Sister Marie she buried in the garden, and the British flag was put in the charge of an English nurse who hid it among her own belongings. All these things were recovered later on when the Germans' turn came to retreat and the French troops once more found themselves at Amiens. It must be understood that Sister Marie acted as she did in the face of an edict issued by the Germans on entering the town threatening with death anyone who did not immediately bring weapons or military stores to the mainline. General Rawlinson warmly congratulated the brave lady.

1 Searchlight.
N.B.—Further sales will be notified later.
On view from Friday, the 26th inst. Catalogues on application.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 19, 1916. 646

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 31st May, 1916, commencing at 11 a.m., at the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Skott's & Co.'s Godown), Kennedy Town.

SUNDRY SHIPS' GEAR
ex "S.S. 'CHIYO-MARU'"

Comprising:—
Steam Winches, Boat Davits, Brass port scuttles and frames, Brass Saloon window frames and windows, Electric Fans and Lamps, Copper Whistle and Syren, Brass signal gun, Engine Room telegraphs and compasses, Electric water-tight shutter box, Copper and Brass steam pipes, etc., etc.

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SUNDRY SHIPS' GEAR AND FURNITURE
ex "S.S. 'CHIYO-MARU'"

Comprising:—
Leather Covered Arm-chairs, Revolving Saloon Chairs on iron frames, Wooden Folding Chairs, Nickel-plated Bedsteads, Iron Bunk Frames and Mattresses, Patent Folding Washstands, Oak Writing and Centre Tables, Mirrors, Coloured Glass Windows, Mattresses, Rugs and Carpets, etc., etc., etc.
On view from Monday, the 29th inst. Catalogues on application.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 19, 1916. 646

"ANOTHER ROUND."



WATSON'S E LIQUEUR
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 The Premier Scotch
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 HONGKONG.

WM. POWELL
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SMART WASHING FABRICS
 IN THE NEWEST PATTERNS AND COLOURINGS.
 NOW ON SHOW.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Queen Mary's Birthday (1867).
 11 a.m.—Auction of Office Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, May 27—
 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Curios etc. Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
 3.45 p.m.—Second Gymkhana Meeting of the season.

SUNDAY, May 28—
 9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taishan".

MONDAY, May 29—
 11 a.m.—Auction of Ship's Gear ex "Chiyo Maru" at T.C.K. and Scott and Co's Godowns, Kennedy Town.
 8.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Peak Club.

TUESDAY, May 30—
 Decoration Day in U.S.A.
 Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

WEDNESDAY, May 31—
 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Portable Motor at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
 3 p.m.—Auction of Carpets and Rugs at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, June 1—
 11 a.m.—Auction of S.S. "Jubilee" at A.S.C. Chamber.
 Noon—"Star" Ferry Co's Meeting.
 SATURDAY, June 3—
 King George's Birthday (1865).
 Holiday.

MONDAY, June 5—
 Dragon Boat Festival.

TUESDAY, June 6—
 Whit Monday.
 Bank Holiday.

THE CHINA MAIL

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Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON OARBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, May 25, 1916.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The War.

The latest news of the Battle of Verdun shows that the confidence of the French in their ability to hold the position against the most formidable attacks the enemy can bring to bear against it was well founded. The third great effort the Germans have made to take it has been attended with no greater success than attended their two previous efforts. Indeed, the news points to the third offensive proving an even greater failure than the others. Verdun has been the scene of the most dreadful carnage that the war has yet produced; but we notice that a Russian military critic has been warning his readers to expect on the Dvina position a struggle "which will make Verdun appear insignificant." He says both sides have been sparing their forces with a view to the necessity for an enormous expenditure of strength in this region in the near future; but in Russia, he says, the outcome of this approaching Titanic struggle is awaited on all hands with calm confidence. It has long been apparent that Germany has contemplated a great offensive against the Dvina position. Germany, after the failure of her latest effort, may despair of success at Verdun, but it seems certain that before the end of the war is reached there will be other struggles, both on the western and the eastern fronts, as fierce and as sanguinary as the battle of Verdun has been. It will not, however, now need many such failures, we imagine, to bring Germany to recognise the inevitable result of the war.

The Irish Problem.

Mr. ASQUITH to-day is to make a statement in the House of Commons with regard to the future government of Ireland, and it is to be hoped that the proposals he makes will be of such character as to meet with general acceptance. At a time when the Empire is in the throes of the greatest crisis in its history nothing could be more deplorable and disconcerting than a renewal of the old acute quarrels between the political parties over the vexed problem of the government of Ireland. The recent revolt has shown the need for immediate action of some kind and there are only two courses open—iron rule, which entails the employment of large bodies of troops who are needed elsewhere, or an amicable arrangement aiming at the removal of the grievances, real or imaginary, which inspire disaffection and unrest. It is satisfactory to learn that the "atmosphere" in political circles is favourable to a settlement by mutual consent. Mr. ASQUITH's visit to Ireland and his conferences on the spot with men of diverse political views have apparently paved the way for a compromise, and if the proposals he makes in Parliament to-day find general acceptance, he will have added to the great claims he already undoubtedly has to the gratitude of the nation.

The Police Reserves.

The entertainment at the Theatre Royal organised by the Hongkong Police Reserves was not the least noteworthy feature of the local celebration of Empire Day. Thoroughness has been the watchword of the Police Reserve from the inception of the corps, and nobody who has followed the gratifying development of this important protective and defensive force—from a couple of platoons to a double company augmented by ambulance, motor-cyclists and mounted sections—will venture to deny that the movement has been a huge success and that the Reserve is a valuable acquisition to the Colony's forces of trained men. The man at the wheel, who is so largely responsible for the unqualified success of the Reserve, is Mr. F. C. JENKIN, who has shown remarkable organising ability. Under his able guidance, the Reserve has made wonderful progress; his very personality has won success for the movement. It is not too much to say that the officers and men have rallied round him in a manner that is not reflected in any other organisation in the Colony. The reason is not far to seek, for Mr. JENKIN takes an interest in every individual member of the corps and a "constable" knows he will receive as much attention from the Deputy Superintendent of the Reserve, no matter of what section, as would any officer. This policy is the secret of the Corps' success and the reason why the ranks of the Reserves are always steadily on the increase.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Chinese applications in Malaya for the F.M.S. 6 per cent War Loan bonds amounted to \$4,185,500 in amounts exceeding \$10,000.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail steamer, *Kluva*, with the Hongkong Mail of the 7th April last, arrived in London on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

To-morrow is the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Mary. The Queen was born in 1867 and was married to King George on July 8th, 1893.

We are informed that arrangements have been made with the Humphrey Bishop Co. to give an entertainment in the theatre of the Peak Club on Monday next.

A Hankow telegram to the N.C. Daily News states that on the 18th inst there was a bomb explosion in a house in the Japanese Concession, where bombs were being manufactured. One man was killed and one, the ex-Tatung of Tating, wounded.

The Queen's College Amateur Dramatic Association are giving an entertainment to-night, to-morrow, and Saturday at 7.30 p.m. in aid of the war charities. H.E. the Governor, hopes to be able to be present to-morrow evening.

The trial of four Chinese of the Chi On Wing firm, flour merchants, 35, Des Vaux Road West, on a charge of stealing 130 bags of flour from the godown at Kowloon was continued to-day before the Puisne Judge, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz. Mr. Orin appeared for the Crown and defendants were represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Furebrother, Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason. Mr. Jenkin called all the defendants who gave evidence and the case was ultimately adjourned.

Kowloon is to have an open air cinema. The Governor-in-Council has decided to extend its permission and the "movies" will shortly be seen every night under ideal conditions on that piece of bare land between Hart Avenue and Chatham Road. Some weeks ago a house-to-house canvass was made with the object of ascertaining the views of residents and subsequently a libellous petition was presented to the Colonial Secretary for approval. The delay in deciding the petition may be attributed not so much to the slow wheels of Government as to the multitudinous other duties devolving on the same office in these days. The venture is being run by Messrs. Spalding and Daniels, and an effort will also be made to get two band nights a week.

QUESTION OF LIGHTS.

DECISION IN RIVER COLLISION CASE.

OBVIOUS DISCREPANCIES.

On the question of whether the oil lighter "Ruth" of the Standard Oil Company had lights hoisted at the time when the river steamer "Shiu On" collided with her on January 16th, the Chief Justice Sir Wm. Rees Davies K.C., gave his considered decision this morning. The question was one of "mixed law and fact" and his Lordship found in favour of the plaintiff, the Shiu Hing Steamship Co. The claim is for \$100,000 damages. His Lordship in his judgment stated—
 "Two questions arise for the decision of the Court, (1) was the lighter lying in the fairway; (2) was the lighter as required by the regulations?

As to the first question of the fairway there was a great deal of evidence taken and it was agreed at a late stage in the case that the point should abide the decision of the Court on the question of lights; the defendants contending in the alternative that the Ruth not being "in or near a fairway" at the time of the collision was under no obligation to hoist lights. This is a question partly of law and partly of fact and whilst reserving this point for further argument if desired I may, however, observe that whilst the Court fully accepts the defendants' evidence that the Shiu On had been conveyed over the water in question by one or more British torpedo-boats, and considers the plaintiffs' evidence on that point halting and unsatisfactory, and further believes that on these occasions the course may have differed somewhat from the course adopted on the night in question, the Assessor after fully considering the evidence of the expert witnesses as a whole, advises me that in his opinion, the Shiu On was justified in taking the course which brought her into collision with the Ruth. He says in reply to my questions:

"I have come to the conclusion that the wreck was lying on the edge of the 'southern bank' situated S 63 degrees W and about seven cables from the Swallow Light and in about eight feet of water at low tide. High water on January 15th worked the wreck W by N, using the light and also London Bridge as standard points, gives the time as midnight practically spring-tide. So that at 2.15 a.m. on January 16th over the position of the wreck there would be some twelve feet eight inches of water. So I am strongly of opinion that had the Ruth not been there the Shiu On although set down by the wind and tide from the usual track would have had sufficient water to take her over the bank and into the southern channel."

As to the evidence of lights the defendants' case is that the Ruth was fully equipped with lights as required by the Hongkong regulations. It is not contested that she was possessed of these lights on the night in question; that she invariably hoists her own lights when the Comet is standing by—it is a common practice of the crew to do so; and that there was no reason why they should depart from the usual practice, on that night; that, in fact, when the Comet saw her lights up when they left her about 2 a.m. Further, there were after the collision two red lights and one white light which the Ruth crew swear to have been hoisted and alight at the time of the collision.

His Lordship went on to review the evidence of the defendants on the question of lights and also the testimony of the plaintiffs' witnesses and of independent witnesses. His Lordship said, with reference to the latter, that if the evidence of the Chief Officer of the On Lee and that of the pilot of the Shun Lee was to be believed, the presumption was strong that there was no light visible on the Ruth when the On Lee passed her about 10 p.m. or when the Shun Lee passed after 1 a.m. His Lordship said he thought the comment of the defendants' Counsel was fair that they were independent witnesses in the sense of not being in the employment of either side.

His Lordship then proceeded to examine at length the evidence of the collision, and said he regarded as of great importance the evidence of Mr. Gilles, Chief Officer on the Shiu On. He was the officer on the bridge at the time of the collision and if he was telling the truth it disposed of the story of the two men alleged to have been on the Ruthin so far as lights and their presence on board was concerned. The evidence given by the Captain of the Shiu On, the quartermaster and the No. 2 pilot as to the collision was clear and emphatic and taking into consideration the fact that the Shiu On was on the most critical part of her voyage with both her watchkeepers, the chief officer and pilot freshly come on watch, it is difficult to conceive how if the Ruth's lights had been burning, these officers could have missed seeing them and in sufficient time to avoid collision. As to the probable story put forward by the Ruth's witnesses it became desirable to test the evidence of the latter to ascertain how far it was reliable and whether there were material discrepancies in the evidence of the two men alleged to be on board who would justify the Court in holding that the story at once improbable was in fact incredible. His Lordship proceeded to examine this evidence and remarked that experience in these courts showed that Chinese witnesses had rarely much idea of distance but he could not agree with the contention of Counsel that little or any importance attached to these particulars in the Preliminary Act. Its object was to obtain from parties statements of the facts at a time when they were fresh in their recollection and before

either party shaped his case and in this case discrepancies in particulars required, having regard to the story on which the defendants relied, were most material. The discrepancies were obvious.

It was idle to contend that the discrepancies which had been discovered were not material when he was attesting the truth of the story. The position of the sloop, the ark, and the life buoys mentioned by defendant's witnesses constitute the *versus de residence* of the case. In face of the facts he was of the opinion that the story of the two men in a boat was absolutely incredible. He desired to add that the finding as to lights did not imply any reflection on the witnesses who spoke as to the equipment of the Ruth's lights. It is possible and in fact probable that her lights were hoisted as stated in evidence at an earlier period of the night but owing to the force of wind, the heavy sea and spray, they would not burn. There is, however, no doubt whatever in the opinion of the Court that they were not alight at the time of the collision.

In so far as the question of lights was concerned his decision was in favour of the plaintiffs.
 Mr. C. G. Alabaster, for plaintiffs, asked if his Lordship could give any indication as to when the second argument might be heard.
 The Chief Justice asked Mr. Alabaster to make application in Chambers.

EMPIRE DAY CONCERT.

CROWDED HOUSE AT THEATRE ROYAL.

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Theatre Royal was packed to the doors last night when the Hongkong Police Reserves entertained the local Naval and Military forces, and the cheering and applause from the hundreds of voices in the hall dispelled any notion that may have been entertained that Hongkong has gone to sleep in the grip of "masking." It is quite safe to say that a more enthusiastic gathering never met before inside the Theatre. The Chairman of the Organising Committee was Chief Inspector D'Almeida (Reserve). The arrangements were excellent as well as the decorations, the circle balcony and orchestra being gaily set off with "Jack's" and red, white, and blue bunting. The decorative scheme of the stage was a feature in itself. Pretty Japanese lanterns were suspended from the "let down" area and choice pot plants adorned the wings and rear.

The first part of the programme was confined to music both instrumental and vocal. Mrs. Villiers Smith, who is always well received, gave two charming light songs for which she was vociferously thanked. Miss Camilla Castro sang in a pleasing soprano voice. Messrs F. B. Cawsey and A. J. England gave a splendid interpretation of "Exquisite" and Trooper H. E. Relf gave a humorous song and an illuminated Indian Club swinging "solo." Miss Esther Xavier gave as a piano forte solo "Rhapsodie No. 12" so successfully that she was re-called. The band of the Hongkong Police Reserve contributed to the programme two selections which were most creditably played.

The second half of the programme was devoted to fisticuffs, a jiu-jitsu, a fencing exhibition and two wrestling contests.

R. C. Ismail ("Jackson") H.K.P.R. won on points from Lt. Corp. Jones of the K.S.L.I. after receiving much hard punching in the opening rounds. The atmosphere was against a good exhibition and by the end of the fourth and final round Jones was completely exhausted. Ismail lasted much better.

Young Maher H.K.P.R., the amateur feather weight champion, battled into A. H. Ueff ("Johnson") H.K.P.R. and won on points. He had a difficult task in view of the long reach of Johnson but he repeatedly drove him on to the ropes, broke down his opponents defence, landed on the head and face and then cleverly covered up. Maher won by a good margin.

The jiu-jitsu and fencing exhibitions by men from a Japanese warship, were greatly enjoyed.
 Chanan Din (H.K.P.) beat Shah Alum (7th Punjab) in about three minutes in a catch-as-catch-can and Khair Deen 18th Infantry was much too good a match for Delwar Khan (18 Infantry).

SOLDIERS' ENTERTAINED.

Earlier in the evening eleven men who had returned from the front were entertained to dinner at the King Edward Hotel by an anonymous European member of the Hongkong Police Reserve. Staff Inspector Wildin presided. After the loyal toast the Chairman proposed "Our Guests," and in the course of well-chosen words expressed, on behalf of the Deputy Superintendent, inspectors, sergeants, and P.C.'s of the H.K.P.R. their sincere admiration of the work done at the front by the men who they were entertaining that evening.

On behalf of the guests, Master Gunner Hartley responded expressing hearty appreciation at the kindness extended to them and for the enjoyable time they had had.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

	8.00 p.m.
Banks	780.0
Union	100.0
Doles	104.0
Sugar	104.0
Indos (def)	111.0
Commodities	125.0
Douglas	125.0

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO COMPROMISE.

Under the heading "The Last Word of the South," the *Peking Gazette* publishes the following translation of a telegram sent under the joint signatures of Tsen Chun-huan, Commander-in-Chief of the National Protection Army of Liang-Kuang, and Liang Chi-chao, Chief of the Administrative Bureau of the Military Government of the four provinces—

"Situated as the country is, there is no other method which will cause fighting to cease save the retirement of Hsiang-cheng. [Yuan Shih-kai]. This is the unanimous view of the country. Yet some are still advancing the suggestion of a patched-up settlement on the ground that, as the monarchy has been cancelled, Hsiang-cheng may be re-recognised as President. Tsai Sung-po's [Tsai Ao] reply is most effective. He suggests the case is like that of a woman who has trampled on her womanly virtue by divorcing her husband and then asks to be permitted to retire to the home and become the lawful mistress of the house again. This is at once offensive to law and decency. There is therefore to need to argue that this suggestion is unreasonable and impracticable.

A FALSE VIEW.

"Some may even suggest that nobody but Yuan can control the Northern troops, the number of which is large. Apparently this argument is plausible, but upon careful consideration it is only superficially true. The question whether Hsiang-cheng is really able to control the Northern troops is already a doubtful one. But let us suppose that he is really able to do so. Then we must remember that Hsiang-cheng is already 53 years of age, and how long he will yet live no one knows. A mortal's life is limited, and we may do well to ask ourselves who will succeed Hsiang-cheng in the control of the Northern troops when he dies. In the humble opinion of Chun-huan and Chiao-ho, the Northern generals, if they really care for the permanent welfare of the country, should take immediate steps to co-operate with one another and so bring about an effective control of their soldiery. If they will but do this, the retention or departure of Hsiang-cheng will not affect the peace and order of the North. If this be impossible and we are therefore compelled to rely on Hsiang-cheng alone, then we must not forget that Hsiang-cheng is a mortal and will die some day, be it one, two, five or ten years from to-day. On this view, some day the Northern troops will be out of control. If his retirement will cause trouble among the troops then what about his death? The attempt to secure a temporary peace on a basis of mere compromise is therefore to lay a dangerous mine for future explosion. The longer the doctor delays lancing a boil, the more the suffering of the patient. Can we consider such general patriotic when they are thus satisfied?

REAL AND FALSE PATRIOTISM.

"Among the Northern generals are the pick of China's martial heroes. Outside of Peking there are men like Feng Kuo-chang and Chang Han, and inside the Capital are Tuan Chi-jui and Wang Shih-chien. These are men admired by the whole country and looked up to as men of the hour. Not only are they famous for their military achievements but are also admired for their matchless excellence. What could they not do, if they would work in co-operation. If they would devise a method by which they would settle the present question at a time of extraordinary difficulty, they would repay Hsiang-cheng for his former kindness to them by helping him to unshackle his burdens, and show their patriotism by giving genuine and permanent peace to the country. Is this not what a real patriot should do?

THE SOUTH DETERMINED.

"If on the other hand they should wish to retain Hsiang-cheng against the wish of the people, while we are not ready to say whether the North will be able to hold together, we are certain that it will be impossible to compel the South to yield on this point. Hsiang-cheng may act like a pig, a cow which is quite able to suffocate a pig by lying on top of it; the South, however, will not tolerate the swallowing of a cow by a strong tiger. Even if we grant that no other province but the five which have already declared independence will in future sever their connexion with Peking—which is of course most improbable—we wish to point out that it will be impossible for Hsiang-cheng to shoot down all the troops of the five provinces or massacre all the people of these five provinces. On the other hand the people of the five provinces are determined to fight to the last drop of blood. To expect them to change their mind would be like hoping to see the sea dry up. The fate of the country is therefore in the hands of those who will not sincerely seek for a permanent settlement.

THE THREAT OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Those who advocate a compromise often base their arguments on foreign intervention. In the humble opinion of your servants if the advocates are really aware of the danger of foreign intervention they should realise all the more the urgency of the immediate retirement of Hsiang-cheng. It does not take an extraordinarily wise man to see that foreigners cannot remain indefinitely quiet while we continue to disagree internally. But when righteousness and morality and humanity are concerned no government in the world will deliberately smother the feelings of four millions of people for the purpose of protecting one single individual. It is not difficult to fore-

cast what the conditions of intervention will be if intervention should actually become a fact.

AN "IRON VERDICT."

"Since Hsiang-cheng has been morally defeated in the eyes of Chinese as well as foreigners, the iron verdict has been passed on him demanding his retirement. If he is still wise enough to retire before it is too late, he will—besides protecting his own life and reputation—save the people from further suffering and save the nation from further humiliation. If he should continue to rely on his military power and cling to his presidential chair until he is forced to go, then... but let us refrain from making threats. What will these Generals, who love Hsiang-cheng as well as their country, say to this!

A REPLY TO MINISTER SUGGESTIONS.

"It has been a regular practice of Yuan to accuse others of struggling for power and authority whenever he wants to attack those differing from him. He can't but measure others according to his own standard. The more he speaks in this strain, the more his own offensive image will be revealed to the general public.

"Others will leave alone. Chun-huan is both old and feeble in health. From his sick-bed he has risen with a great effort so that he might fight for the cause of republicanism. His idea is to seek death rather than glory. If Hsiang-cheng will retire in the morning, Chun-huan will disappear from the public in the evening. May heaven, sun and the gods take his life if he harbour any ambition to seize power with the intention of retaining the same. As to Chih-shao he is a mere scholar and not a politician. It has been against his real wish that he has put aside his author's pen and joined the army, but he has already made preparations to resume his quiet life when the time comes. This is a fact which needs no elucidation.

"Now since Huang Pi [Li Yuan-hung] has already succeeded to the presidential office in accordance with law, other matters will be solved without much difficulty. There are many who are capable of putting things again in order and of reorganising the government. It is therefore his intention to enjoy the peace of a plain citizen when peace is actually restored. But the danger of the present position is extremely real. Strife will disappear if Hsiang-cheng will retire. In the interests of the country as well as Hsiang-cheng himself, there is no other safe course for him to take. We therefore take the liberty of pouring out our true heart. We respectfully await your advice."

SPORTING.

HOLIDAY GOLF.

A bogey competition was played at Fanling yesterday for a cup presented by Mr. J. W. Bolles. There was a large number of entries but only two cards were returned. The winner was Mr. Grist, one up, and Mr. Stewart was second, one down.

At Kowloon there was a golf gymkhana for members of the K.C.C. golf section including a one club competition, a tombstone competition and foursomes. The play was exceedingly pleasant despite the extreme heat, and many thanks are due to Mr. J. H. Mead for making the arrangements.

Mr. McLennan won the one club competition using his mid-iron and completing the distance in 37 or one under bogey—a most remarkable performance. Mr. P. R. Wolfe won the "tombstone" and Mr. A. E. Silktone secured the hidden peg prize, the peg being in the hole of the eighth green. The entrance fees will be handed over to the War Charities fund.

GYMKHANA TRAINING TIMES.

Most of the ponies in training for Saturday's Gymkhana were given their winding up gallops this morning. Those that showed up best, were Matchbox, King Jack and Fijian Chief. The following are the times recorded:
 Matchbox, boy, 1 mile, 34.8, 1.06.4, 1.40;
 " last 1.31.1;
 Chiossy, Knoll, 1 mile, 35, 1.10.1, 1.42.3;
 " last 1.32.2;
 Antoxy, boy, 1 mile, 36, 1.09.1, 1.42;
 " last 1.32.4;
 Matchbox, Boy, and Matchbox, boy, 1 mile, 35, 1.07, 1.39, 1.41, 1.32;
 Elucyver, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 33, 1.06.2;
 " last 1.32.2;
 Denkel, Seth, and Ploegher, Field, boy, 1 mile, 33.2, 1.06.3, 1.40.4;
 " last 1.34.1;
 Matchbox, Boy, 1 mile, 39.2, 1.14.2, 1.47.2; last 1.30;
 King Jack, boy, 1 mile, 32.4, 1.06, 1.38.5; last 1.33.3;
 Fijian Chief, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.11.2, 1.43; last 1.31.8;
 Matchbox, Boy, 1 mile, 37, 1.12, 1.46.2; last 1.34.2;
 Durham Chief, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 39.2, 1.16, 1.42.2; last 1.32.2;
 Chiossy, Knoll, boy, 1 mile, 42, 1.18, 1.37; last 1.34.2;
 Matchbox, boy (1), and Fijian Chief, Boy (2), 1 mile, 34, 1.07, 1.40.4; last 1.33.4 (1) and 1.42.4; last 1.35.4 (2).

FOR A LAME BACK.

When you have pains or lameness in the back, the back, the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, morning and evening, with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then wash the place with cold water and dry it. For a lame back, the balm is a great relief. For a lame back, the balm is a great relief. For a lame back, the balm is a great relief.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE OF VERDUN.

THE FIGHT FOR FORT DOUAMONT.

FRENCH CONFIDENT OF SECURING THE ENTIRE POSITION.

PARIS, May 24.

The French lines south of Douaumont from which the main attack was made are only 350 yards distant from the fort, but the defence was so formidable that it was an hour before the first triumphant Frenchmen arrived at the fort. This really was remarkable rapidity. There were two lines of trenches before the fort lavishly fortified. The first was reached in a quarter of an hour and the occupants bayoneted or captured.

Waves of assailants rushed the second line where resistance was of a more serious character.

Twice the French were driven back. Then reinforcements were released and carried the trench with irresistible dash. They reached the fort, where they were joined by columns from the west. The garrison resisted in every corner and cellar, but were driven out by bayonet and hand to the north-eastern corner. The fiercest fighting continued all night.

The French are confident that they will secure the whole position, while the conviction is growing in Paris that the moment for the decision of the whole Verdun battle is imminent.

THE WAR ON MERCHANT SHIPPING.

LONDON, May 24.

The following ships have been sunk in the Mediterranean:

Adamantia Oseria (Greek), *Tjome* (Norwegian) and the sailing ships *Fabricotti* (Italian) and *Myosotis* (French).

The crews of the two steamers were saved.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

LONDON, May 24.

The Compulsion Bill allowed a man leaving work of national importance two months in which to look for another job without becoming a soldier.

An amendment in the House of Lords reduces this period to a fortnight.

This will be considered by the House of Commons to-day; hence it is unlikely that the Bill will become law before to-morrow.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

SPECULATIONS ON ITS SOLUTION.

LONDON, May 24.

The *Times* says it is understood that Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Bonar Law have individually conferred with the leaders of the Nationalist and Unionist Parties and that the atmosphere last night was more favourable to a settlement than at any time since the revolt.

The *Daily Express* says that Mr. Asquith to-morrow will announce the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty. Lord Wimborne will be offered another post under the Government.

The *Daily News* says the Ministerial idea of the future settlement of the Irish Question is that if the Irish leaders agree to the establishment of separate parliaments for Ulster and the rest of Ireland after the war, this will facilitate the establishment at the present time of a Coalition Executive in Ireland.

A SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, May 24.

The Cunard Steamship Co. has arranged to absorb the Commonwealth and Dogtation Line.

[The Commonwealth and Dogtation Line has a fleet of 24 steamers aggregating 161,000 tons.]

THE CELEBRATION OF EMPIRE DAY.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATIONS AT HOME.

LONDON, May 24.

The special significance of Empire Day was this year emphasised not merely by the Government's recognition of the day but by imposing demonstrations throughout the kingdom.

A message from Mr. Rudyard Kipling says:

"Knowing as nations what we are fighting for and realising as men and women the resolve that has been added to us by what each has endured, we go forward now under the proud banner of our griefs and losses to a greater effort of endurance and, if necessary, of heroic sacrifice, equal sponsors for the deliverance of mankind."

INDIA'S FUTURE PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

The *Times* has published an Empire Day Edition containing a lengthy article on India's future place in the Empire, and another on the Indian States.

The former article outlines the difficulties in the way of settlement, especially the question of the India Office control, but emphasises that these difficulties must be overcome. The task will require much time and infinite patience, but it can be done and, unless British statesmanship becomes bankrupt in genius, it will be done.

The article on the Indian States emphasises the impossibility of disregarding these States in the constitutional and political development after the war, and the necessity for establishing some organised connection between the Raj and the ruling Princes to enable the latter to have a voice in the settlement of questions in which they and their subjects are vitally interested. It says the time has come to work out a scheme for a Council of the Princes to deal with such matters on a definite constitutional footing with the necessary safeguards. It also calls attention to the necessity for upholding the rights and status of the Princes in questions of precedence, etc.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CANDIDATURE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, May 24.

Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the offer of a Committee of Republicans of thirty States to work on behalf of his candidature for the Presidency.

HAIHOW NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The typhoon which visited Annam gave plenty of rain and the heat and moisture that has come since is very oppressive.

HAIKAN QUIET.

At the time when the Province declared its independence, there were attempts to drive out the officials of three of the Districts in the East of Hainan. The Magistrates left for a time, but in each case the authority of the former official has been restored. The revolt is believed to have been the work of the Kok-meng Society. They were strongly in favor of local self government at the time of the former revolution.

RAINING BROKEN.

The rains have come late, but they will bring on late planted rice so that the famine which has threatened Hainan for months will not be extended.

Nearly 27,000 has been collected to endow a Chair in Russian at the University of Birmingham. Between £10,000 and £12,000 is required.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE AT VERDUN.

ENEMY'S MOST DESPERATE EFFORTS FAIL.

PARIS, May 24.

The 94th day of the battle of Verdun produced more violent fighting than ever. To-day's *communiqué* says that through the night the struggle continued with intense fierceness on both banks of the Meuse. The furious counter-attacks of the Germans against all our positions on Hill 304 completely failed. The enemy used numerous flame projectors, notably westward of Hill 304, which enabled him to penetrate one trench, but a brilliant counter-attack immediately drove him out.

The German efforts east of the Meuse, despite intense artillery preparation, were broken by our fire, and none of the attackers even reached our lines.

Stubborn fighting proceeded in the Thiaumont-Douaumont sector. The enemy in the night time increased his masked attacks and suffered enormous losses. He only succeeded in re-occupying one trench, northward of Thiaumont Farm.

We continued, despite vigorous resistance, to drive out the Germans from Fort de Douaumont, where the enemy now only holds the north-east corner.

PARIS, May 24.

Last night's *communiqué* says:—German counter-attacks in the Verdun region developed with extreme violence after a bombardment by heavy guns lasting the whole morning.

The Germans on the left of the Meuse several times launched assaulting masses at our positions east and west of Mort Homme. The first attack was swept by artillery and machine-gun fire, and was repulsed with sanguinary losses without the enemy being able to approach our lines. A second attack, which was equally desperate, at seven o'clock in the evening, gained a footing in a western trench, but an immediate counter-attack completely drove back the enemy.

A murderous struggle raged all day in the Haumont-Douaumont region, on the right of the Meuse. The Germans multiplied their assaults, each of which was preceded by the most formidable artillery preparation. Despite all these efforts, we maintained all the positions we conquered yesterday, particularly at Fort de Douaumont. We took over 300 prisoners.

Two German aeroplanes were killed in flight in the air near Fumay and Beaumont respectively. A French pilot was attacked in the large district by three enemy machines. He killed one and put the others to flight.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

FOURTEEN AIR BATTLES.

LONDON, May 24.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—There were heavy reciprocal bombardments last night and to-day, about Vimy Ridge, where the situation is unchanged.

Hostile artillery was very active to-day between Hoge and the Ypres-Roulers railway.

There was some artillery and mining activity elsewhere.

Hostile aircraft were very active on portions of our front yesterday, and 14 enemy aeroplanes were engaged, one of which was driven down in a damaged condition in the enemy lines.

COLONEL CHURCHILL ON BRITISH NEEDS NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Winston Churchill urged the strengthening of the British fighting line by the use of every able-bodied man. He pointed out that we had large reserves of troops among the black races in Africa, for which Egypt would be a suitable training ground. Another reservoir was Asia. What part was India going to play in 1917 if the war continued? The fate of India was at stake even more than our own. The part played by the Indians in France was glorious, and why should we not start now and have a dozen new Indian Divisions ready to throw in in 1917 where they would be most effective. To allow India to be represented in the struggle only by the Tigris Corps would be wrong to India and to Europe.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ORDERLY RETIREMENT IN ONE SECTOR, IMPORTANT GAIN IN ANOTHER.

ROME, May 24.

A *communiqué* says:—The enemy is reported to be gathering between Garda and Adige.

The Italians, after repulsing enemy attacks between Asiolo, Breno, and Val Sugana, gradually fell back to their main lines in perfect order.

The Italians carried an important position in the Upper Cordevole, taking 50 prisoners, and much ammunition. There was more intense artillery activity at Gorizia and Montebelluna.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON MOSUL.

PERSIANS, May 24.

In the occupation of Sendesh, on the Persian frontier, 47 miles south of Lake Urmia, a *communiqué* reports another advance toward Mosul from a fresh direction.

A Russian regiment drove the Germans across the Vosges, a tributary of the Rhine.

ANOTHER BRITISH WAR CREDIT.

DAILY EXPENDITURE APPROACHES FIVE MILLIONS.

LONDON, May 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith moved a Vote of Credit for £300,000,000, making the total war credits £2,382,000,000. He said that recent expenditure for 30 days averaged £4,820,000 daily. There had been a slight diminution in the expenditure on the fighting forces and the increase incurred had been mainly on loans to the Allies and the Dominions, which amounted to £75,000,000 from the 1st April to the 20th May.

One of our great contributions to the Allies was our financial assistance, which was gladly given in the common cause. The House would not grudge the addition to our expenditure in order that the whole composite financial, naval, and military fabric, upon whose co-operative work the success of the Allied efforts depended, should be kept in a state of efficiency. (Cheers.) The present credit would carry us to the beginning of August, but he could not hold out hope of a sensible reduction in expenditure.

The Vote of Credit was unanimously passed.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

LORD KITCHENER ON ITS ADVANTAGES.

LONDON, May 23.

In the House of Lords when the Compulsion Bill was under discussion Lord Kitchener said that the Bill would enable them to regulate the flow of recruits and prevent fluctuations, so that the General Staff would be able to rely with greater certainty on the necessary drafts. The rank and file would be encouraged by the thought that all our countrymen would be prepared to support such a measure to the uttermost. It would also enable them to use men unfit for general service, but suitable for Home service, for clerical work, and would maintain the Army's numbers in a manner, hitherto impossible, so that we might take our full share in the great conflict.

The third reading of the Bill was passed without a division.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, May 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, answering a series of questions regarding the payment of British troops in East Africa with Indian rupees, stated that the question of future currency arrangements in East Africa would be carefully considered after the war. He did not consider the establishment of a local mint justified.

AFRICAN REBELS DEFEATED BY ITALIANS.

ROME, May 23.

Owing to the increasing menace of the rebels against Zuara, the inhabitants of which are loyal, an expedition was sent thither from Tripoli, and defeated the rebels, who abandoned booty and prisoners.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

PASSES SECOND READING.

LONDON, May 24.

Lord Islington, moving the second reading of the Government of India Bill in the House of Lords, called attention especially to the clause enabling the appointment to civil posts and military commissions of rulers and subjects of native States and of adjacent territories, like Nepal. These persons now, and had previously, served in the Army and had done loyal and gallant service for the Empire. He was confident that the proposal would give satisfaction to the rulers of those States, many of whom were employed British subjects in their territories. These States, though enjoying a large measure of autonomy, were always proud to consider themselves component parts of the Empire and had presented our forces with some of the finest and most reliable men in our fighting material.

The provisions enabling selected subjects of these States to compete for the Indian Civil Service, and their rulers and subjects to be nominated for seats on Legislative Councils, were significant of Indian development. He felt sure that they were in full accord with modern Indian sentiment.

The Bill made a definite advance in the political development of India, and he believed it would be accepted in that sense by the Indian community. Lord Sydenham warmly welcomed the opening of the Public Services to Indians not born in British India. The other amendments affecting the relations of the Raj to the native States, and the powers of the Council and the Secretary of State, might seem to be "small administrative adjustments," but they might in certain circumstances prove of vital importance. The administrative results would require careful scrutiny.

Lord Maitland thought it desirable that the Joint Committee should be assisted by members of the House of Lords familiar with India, who realised the exact bearings of the amendments, and suggested the addition of Lord Sydenham, Lord Macdonnell, and Lord Blandford.

Lord Loreburn supported the suggestion. The Bill was read a second time, and was referred to the Joint Committee.

LATEST EDITION.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

FIRMLY HELD IN CHECK BY THE FRENCH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS, May 24.

A *communiqué* states:—Artillery preparations and infantry attacks succeeded one another with unabated violence in the region of Haumont-Douaumont.

Despite furious assaults, regardless of human life the Germans only succeeded in gaining a footing in some elements eastward of the fort. All attempts against our positions westward and against the fort itself were frustrated.

A bombardment is proceeding in Woivre.

The enemy attempted to advance under cover of poison-gas in Champagne, but were thrown back by our batteries.

BRITISH NEED OF GUNS AND MEN.

Col. E. P. Revington, Military Expert of the "Times," on April 13th wrote:—

There is no other way to win the war but to place in the field at a decisive point and in the principal theatre all the men we can raise and provide them with ample munitions. Since the General Staff was restored to the exercise of its legitimate functions in October last much has been done, but we still do not yet possess in the principal theatre, all the troops who should be there.

It has taken Mr. Lloyd George a year to provide the army with guns, shells and rifles in the maximum of which we were so terribly deficient a year ago. We have now many hundred heavy guns in the field and millions of shells; but there must be no abatement in our efforts. The proportion of guns with the French and German armies is still greater than with ours. Their output of munitions per week is still much higher.

We are only now beginning to exploit our great resources. When our munitions suffice we must redouble our efforts to help Russia and must anticipate that, until the end of the war, we must for naval and military purposes together keep 3,000,000 hands at work upon munitions of whom 1,000,000 must be men.

Above all we need men for our armies. Early last year the writer warned the public that a crisis in munitions would be followed by a crisis of men unless the Government took drastic measures to make up the deficit in existing establishments, provide men for the drafts and create thirty new divisions to throw into the field in the Summer of 1916.

None of these measures has been taken. Though the response of the country has been grand to every demand made upon it, the truth about recruiting has been persistently concealed. The course we have taken has been the best suited to prolong the war indefinitely, not to end it. All this talk of holding the balance between trade and victory; all these dreams of economic pressure upon the enemy, and all these fairy tales of what we shall do to impoverish Germany after the war are sheer moonshine.

The frontiers of Europe exist no longer, and will only re-appear at the end of the war traced in blood by the sword of the victor. We must be that victor, and the only way to become so is to defeat the main armies of the enemy in the principal theatre by bringing against him armies superior to his own.

THE LOTUS FLOWER.

The lotus flower, which was adopted by fashion designers in the year the Queen went to India, is again seen in the fashionable dress salons. As a millinery trimming the flower is in request, some of the most distinctive hats of the day bearing a single lotus flower, its petals fashioned of semi-transparent white crepe. A black crepe de chine hat trimmed with a couple of these diaphanous white lotus blossoms is one of the smartest things in millinery to be seen at the moment, when, as always before Easter, the black and white vogue in hats has a number of followers. Another pretty floral fancy of the season is the "Flanders" Christmas rose.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE

WE have this day authorised Mr. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG to sign the name of our firm in Hongkong and China.

WE have this day authorised Mr. GEORGE MARION LAKIN to sign the name of our firm by procuration in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, May 23, 1916.

(Continued on page 6.)

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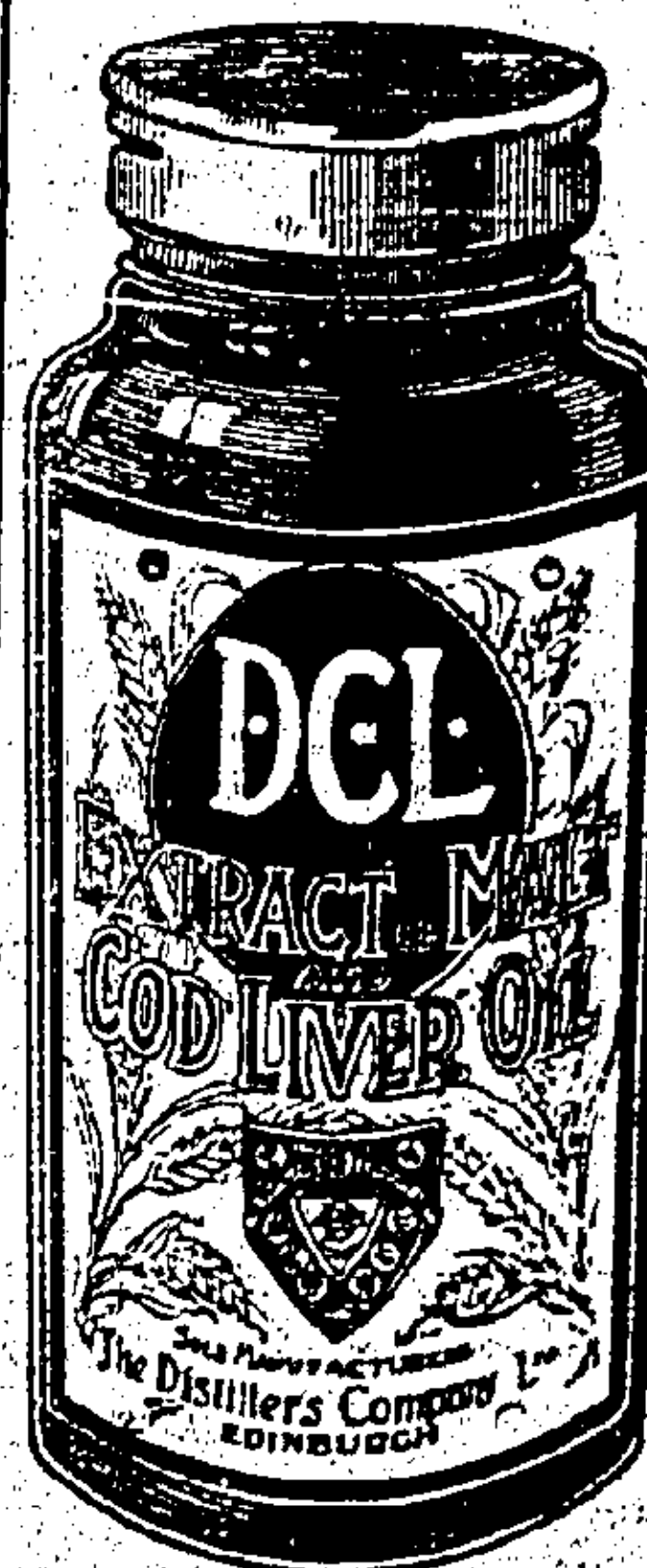
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